(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2199.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1789.

ALGIERS, *October* 21.

THE French frigate, commanded by captain Blaiction, which arrived here from Toulon, on the 28th of September, brought Mr. Venture, firſt interpreter to the king, who was ſent by his moſt chriſtian majeſty, to terminate the differences ariſen on account of the ſinking of a corſair, by a Neapolitan ſhip of war, on the coaſt of Provence.

The dey being indiſpoſed when the frigate arrived, it was not until the 4th inſtant, that the captain and Mr. Venture were admitted to an audience.

They could not obtain peace until they agreed to pay as follows: 26,000 ſequins for 26 ſlaves and Turks which were killed, together with ſome other trifling loſſes, and to indemnify the loſs of the corſair, the court of France is to build another of 40 piques length, with rigging and ſtores equal to the ſhip deſtroyed.

FLORENCE, *November* 8.

Two large ſhips, La Madona de Monte Vero, and the Archduke, from Bengal, under Tuſcan colours, arrived on the 22d ult. at Leghorn. Theſe were the firſt veſſels that ever diſplayed Tuſcan ſtreamers in the Eaſt-Indies.

LONDON, *November* 11.

Authentic communication from Vienna.

Numerous as the advantages gained by the Turks over the imperial troops have been, yet in all the accounts publiſhed at Vienna, the Ottomans have been denied every warlike requiſite, but courage. There are not, however, wanting, circumſtances which prove to a demonſtration, that Turkiſh policy has in the field often been too much for Auſtrian diſcipline. The havock made on each other by two columns of the imperial army, on the night of the twenty-firſt of September, is in point.

It was not the effect of accident, but of a judicious manœuvre practiſed by the ſeraſkier. A private letter from a perſon of the firſt conſequence in Vienna, thus relates it:

"There is reaſon to ſuppoſe that the vizier had gained intelligence of the route the imperial army intended to take on its retreat, in conſequence of which almoſt every paſs, where a few troops could harraſs an army, was pre-occupied by the enemy, and every coppice lined. This greatly annoyed the Auſtrian troops, and occaſioned no inconſiderable loſs of men and baggage. The two columns, which engaged each other on the 21ſt of September at night, were marching nearly parellel, at the diſtance of about a quarter of an Engliſh mile, and near the place where the dreadful carnage took place, divided by a narrow coppice, ſo little incumbered with wood, that during day light an object of any conſiderable magnitude might be diſtinguiſhed to its extremity. In this coppice were about 400 Turkiſh infantry, two ſquadrons of cavalry, with four field pieces, and two howitz. The Turks thus poſted, made two very briſk attacks on the van of the columns, which approached at nearly the ſame time. Darkneſs and fear contributed equally to deceive the imperialiſts, who being ordered to face and charge the enemy, obeyed: the Turkiſh detachment ſtill continued the attack with much ſhew of reſolution and ſome effect, particularly from their artillery, which was ſerved in a way ſeldom experienced from the Ottomans, and produced much ſlaughter. Both columns thus amuſed, continued to advance in a direct line towards each other; the Turks retreating in good order, and gaining ground on that flank which had previouſly formed the advance of the columns, wholly diſappeared at the moment in which the oppoſite flanks came in contact, who not doubting but each was the enemy, began an attack which ſoon became general along the line; and the artillery now coming up, the carnage was horrid—certainly not leſs than 2000 men. It was near ſeven minutes that the columns were engaged with each other, and at laſt diſcovered by a party of chaſſeurs, who were ordered to attack an eminence, from which two pieces of cannon were directed with a ſkill far too dreadful. This they carried, after a vigorous defence, having firſt killed nearly the whole of its defenders, and thus, by their ſuppoſed priſoners, diſcovered the fatal miſtake which had been committed."

Dec. 6. There is one trait in his majeſty's character, which muſt for ever endear him to his family, and his ſubjects. Early in life, he was recommended to purſue a ſyſtem of temperance, in order, if poſſible, to prevent the deſcent of the hereditary *evil* to his family. Animated by the hope of accompliſhing this ſo deſirable a purpoſe, his majeſty entered upon a ſtrict temperance, which perhaps he carried ſo far as to occaſion now ſome regret, but which no ſolicitations ever could prevail upon him to depart from, while he found his health and ſpirits not affected. What man, in early life, would thus have ſacrificed enjoyments, which to all are ſo dear—and for ſuch a cauſe, for the ſake of poſterity!—What is there in the boaſted philoſophy of the ancients, that is comparable to this? So powerful a reſtraint, not ſelfiſh, but undergone for the advantage of others.

The emperor, in order to encourage arts and ſciences, has eſtabliſhed in the town of Bruxelles, a ſociety of experimental phyſic; the deſign of which is to repeat doubtful experiments, and to make new ones, eſpecially ſuch as may be uſeful to manufactures, trade and arts.

Confidently as it has been aſſerted, that the well remembered captain Jones, once of the Engliſh artillery, is at the head of the active ordnance department of the Turks, the fact is highly problematical.

The ſcence of the above gentleman's military avocations, after his compelled departure from this country, was Egypt; where he took the turban, and obtained much celebrity in his profeſſion.

Captain Jones, as far as we have been able to trace him, never had employment immediately from the grand ſignior, although at different periods in the pay of ſeveral beys; and in the ſervice of one of them, he was at the time of their rebellion againſt the ſublime porte, and reported to have been put to death, with near 30,000 others of the vanquiſhed party.

What renders the account of his death the more probable is, the victorious troops gave no quarter. Previous to the time which he was ſuppoſed to have fallen, he was ſeen by ſeveral Engliſh captains of merchantmen, and traders of various deſcriptions, with ſome of them he kept up a ſort of annual intercourſe, but who, ſince the above period, have not been able to gain any certain intelligence of him.

Dec. 8. Whenever Mr. Pitt goes out of office, he will be the moſt popular ex-miniſter this kingdom ever knew. He can ſay to his ſucceſſor, "Sir, when I entered in office, I found an empty treaſury, an exhauſted nation, a divided people: I leave to you an increaſing commerce, an increaſing revenue, a happy people." Such exultation and boaſting, when founded on truth, as on the preſent occaſion it undoubtedly would be, refers to true political worth, to conſcious integrity, and ſervices of national utility—it derives a confirmation from the experience of every honeſt man, and would appear, not like the product of vanity, but as the ſtruggle of a noble mind, ſupplying admonition by the force of an example that operates as the ſtrongeſt incentive to, and carries with it a negative reproach on, the abilities of the auditor.

The Turks, it is ſaid, have gained nothing in the preſent campaign, and a liſt of poſts is given which the Auſtrians are maſters of. But the gain of the Turks though negative in its kind, is far more important than that of the Auſtrians. It is preciſely of that kind which the American army gained over the Britiſh, exhauſting the latter by tedious marches, while their own ſtrength was unimpaired. The expence to the Turks in the preſent campaign, either of men or money, is not one tenth of that incurred by the imperial armies.

The empreſs of Ruſſia in conjunction with the emperor, are now ſtriving with all their influence, to induce the court of France to counteract the mediation of our court and Pruſſia in the affairs of the north.

It ſeems the French cabinet is greatly divided on this object. The queen's party have preſſed for a ſtrong remonſtrance on the occaſion; but they have been over-ruled on the ſcore of preſent inability, for never was France in ſo miſerable a ſtate, in reſpect to finances, as at the preſent moment.

It is a fact well authenticated, that in one of the Eaſt-India ſhips arrived this year, a caſket of diamonds has been brought home, the property of an officer of only ten years ſtanding in the ſervice, valued at £. 60,000. The owner, with the remainder of his property, comes home next ſeaſon.

Dec. 10. The imperial head-quarters at Semlin are to be under the command of compte Brown.

Three Ruſſian men of war, the Panteleyman of 70 guns, the Madeſchda of 40, and the Gabriel of 40, arrived at Elſineur, on the 20th of November, their deſtination is unknown.

A report prevailed at the Hague, when the laſt accounts came away, "that the empreſs of Ruſſia had refuſed the mediation of the courts of London and Berlin, and that ſhe had demanded an open ſatisfaction, without, however, ſpecifying what recompence ſhe requires."

By the preſent emperor of Germany's code of laws, death is not applied even to the puniſhment of high treaſon. Rigorous impriſonment, the bread and water as nouriſhment, and ſevere whipping once a year, conſtitutes the ſevereſt part of the imperial code. The indolence, but not the brevity of our criminal juriſprudence, makes the neceſſity of frequent tranſportation; not conſidering that the moſt honeſt individual of ſociety would often wiſh himſelf in the ſituation of the robber, to be tranſported from miſery in his own country, at the charge of the ſtate, and experience no more puniſhment for actual criminality, than he is doomed to feel from actual poverty.

The late Sir Samuel Greig, admiral of the Ruſſian fleet, was born at the village of Innerkeithing, in the county of Fife (Scotland). He went at an early period into the Britiſh navy, where he was ſoon diſtinguiſhed for his attention and genius in naval affairs, and had riſen to the rank of lieutenant, when the court of Ruſſia requeſted, from the court of Great-Britain, ſome officers of ſkill to improve her marine. Lieutenant Greig had the honour to be one of the officers ſent for this purpoſe. He was ſoon made a captain in the Ruſſian ſervice, and was indefatigable in improving the Ruſſian navy, then in a contemptible ſtate. When the laſt war broke out between the Turks and Ruſſians, he was ſent in a fleet to the Mediterranean, under the command of count Orlow. The Turkiſh fleet was much ſuperior; it conſiſted of fifteen ſail of the line, whereas the Ruſſian fleet had only ten ſail of the line. A ſmart action took place, in which the Ruſſian admiral (Spiritoff) in a ſhip of ninety guns, engaged the Turkiſh admiral's ſhip of equal force. They fought with great bravery, grappled each other, and at length both ſhips blew up at the ſame inſtant with a moſt terrible exploſion, and the crews, amounting to near two thouſand men, almoſt all periſhed. The Turkiſh fleet retired in the night off the iſland of Scio, and were protected by batteries from the land. Captain Greig was appointed commodore; and ſent upon the dangerous ſervice of deſtroying the Turkiſh fleet. At twelve o'clock at night he attacked the enemy, with four ſhips of the line, and about one o'clock he bore down with the fire-ſhips. The crew of the fire-ſhips were ſo intimidated, that commodore Greig and lieutenant Dugdale, another Britiſh officer who acted under him, were obliged to keep them to their duty by dint of ſword and piſtol, and even to put the match to the fire-ſhips with their own hands, and to jump overboard and ſwim to their boat, amidſt the fire of the Turks, and the danger of being deſtroyed by the exploſion. With the greateſt ſkill and reſolution they ſet fire to the Turkiſh fleet, which, in five hours, except one man of war and ſome gallies, which were towed off by the Ruſſian fleet, was totally deſtroyed. The town and caſtle was then reduced to a heap of rubbiſh, by the bombardment of the ſquadron, and at nine in the morning there was ſcarcely the veſtige of the town, a caſtle and a fine fleet, which had all been in exiſtence at one the ſame morning. Count Orlow immediately promoted commodore Greig to the rank of admiral, which was confirmed by an expreſs from the empreſs of Ruſſia. After peace was concluded, admiral Greig continued indefatigable in his exertions to improve, or rather to create, the Ruſſian fleet. The empreſs rewarded him by promoting him to be admiral of all the Ruſſias, and governor of Cronſtadt, and ſhe honoured him with the different orders of the empire, viz. St. Andrew, St. Alexander Newſkie, St. George, St. Wlodomir and St. Anne. Admiral Greig's engagement with the Swedes is too recent to need recapitulation. It is now generally acknowledged, that if the captains in the Ruſſian fleet had ſeconded the gallantry of their admiral, a complete victory would have been obtained. As it was, the Swedes have not dared again to meet the Ruſſians; they have been ignominiouſly blocked up in port, while admiral Greig rode triumphantly in the Baltic, till he was attacked by a violent fever, and obliged to be carried to Revel. As ſoon as the empreſs heard of his illneſs, ſhe ſent for Dr. Rogerſon, her firſt phyſician, and ordered him immediately to go to Revel, and do every thing in his power to ſave a life ſo valuable to the nation. Dr. Rogerſon arrived at Revel a few days before death put a period to an exiſtence ſo eminently glorious. The death of admiral Greig will be long regretted, and is an irreparable loſs to the empire of Ruſſia.

The *wiſe Joſeph* and the *gentle Catharine* have at length rouſed the dormant ſpirit of the Poles, a ſpirit that will moſt likely prove reſtleſs and vexatious, and make the imperial pair repent their ill-judged conduct and inſolent temerity.

Should the negotiations for a peace on the continent not be brought to a happy iſſue, and the king of Pruſſia ſhould poſſeſs a wiſh for an opportunity to break with the emperor, there is every appearance that the ſpring will bring him a moſt advantageous one, when by adding the whole force of Pruſſia, the ſuperiority would be ſo much againſt the imperial arms, as to compel him to accept of any terms that Pruſſia might think proper to dictate.

A correſpondent obſerves, that ſince the commutation act has proved ſo extremely beneficial, both to the government and the Eaſt-India Company, it becomes thoſe more immediately intereſted in its welfare, to convince the directors of their impolicy in ſuffering their agents abroad to burden them with the very worſt teas that China produces, while other European powers obtain the choice of the market. The enormous load imported this ſeaſon may be ſaid, in reſpect to quantity, to anſwer the expectations of the public; but the quality of more than two thirds of it, is of the loweſt and moſt common ſorts, the conſumption of which is confined to the poor in the weſt of England, and in Wales.

We are informed from unqueſtionable authority, that the French Eaſt-India Company have obtained an ex

clusive privilege for trading to Suez, by way of the Red Sea, in consequence of which a vessel sailed very lately from port L'Orient for Bengal, to carry a cargo thither. The same channel of information suggests the propriety and indeed necessity of considering, whether this may not eventually interfere with that very lucrative branch of trade carried on for coffee, along the coast of Arabia, by the English East-India Company, who have found it answer their purpose to send a ship every year to Gedi with these intentions. The navigation of the Red Sea is so precarious as to afford frequent occasion to touch at the different ports from the Straits of Babelmandel to Suez, of which our industrious rivals will not fail to avail themselves.

VICAR versus FISHMONGER.

The vicar ordered home a lobster, as red and as plump as his own gills. The order was complied with, and served up to table, where one of the large claws was discovered to have been wanting. An inquisition was immediately set on foot amongst the servants, to find out who was the depredator. The link of evidence turning out favourable to all the servants, it was evident that the animal was sent home in that maimed condition by the fishmonger. The vicar, unable to digest the imposition, arose from table and walked almost the whole length of Grosvenor-street agitated by a furious tornado of passions. When he came up to the shop, the fishmonger was employed there.—"Sir," says the rosy churchman, "you have imposed upon me."—"How?"—"You sent me a lobster home that wanted a claw."—"That may be, and I have not imposed upon you, for I sent it as I got it, and in the same condition in which you bought it; but you have often imposed upon me, and thousands besides, though I never complained till now."—"I! impose on you! how?"—"I have frequently gone to the church in the square, to hear you preach a good sermon, when not only I, but every person present, found ourselves most egregiously imposed upon, for there never dropped one word from your lips, that belonged to a good sermon, or any thing like it."—The loss of the claw, added to this insult, was too great an aggravation to the parson's incensed feelings; he hurried away out of the shop, in order to regulate his passions already too much irritated with ridicule, and calmly rushed into Mount's coffee-house, as an asylum. There he met general Burgoyne and a few other gentlemen, to whom he related the indignity offered to his rank and character. The general smiled, and all the gentlemen laughed, the waiters sneered and the bar maid tittered. What was to be done now?——The story was too good a one to be dropped instantaneously, and the laugh was so general that the keeper of the coffee-house lost his reverence's custom for the space of some months.

Dec. 11. The present calamitous situation of his majesty's health has contributed more than any other public event to shew the character and principles of the men who compose the opposition in this country, *as their eagerness to get into power* has induced them to try all possible artifices, in order to represent his recovery *as impossible*, notwithstanding the medical opinions which have been given on this interesting circumstance, and the favourable symptoms derived from other sources, which sanction a contrary expectation. The indecency with which the sovereign has been treated in this respect will, however, tend to bring them into still greater contempt than has hitherto been attached to them, and even if the circumstances of his majesty's health were as they represent, the great character whom they doubtless attempt to please by it, must behold the scandalous freedom they adopt with proper indignation and abhorrence, nor consent to patronize men, who in their zeal for their own advantage, trample upon humanity, and every sentiment of loyal respect.

NEW-YORK, *February* 19.

The 9th inst. arrived at Boston, the schooner ——, captain Coleman, in three days from Halifax. It is said that captain Coleman brings intelligence, that two vessels belonging to Halifax, having contraband goods on board, have been seized, and that several small boats are upon the look out, which are commissioned to search every vessel that enters the harbour of Halifax.

Abstract of a letter from Robert Montgomery, to his excellency John Jay, Esq; dated Alicant, November 4, 1788.

"I have this day received advice from Algiers, that the DEY is dead, since the middle of last month—and our friend the MIKELHARGE, and afterwards minister of state, has the fairest prospect to succeed to that dignity—of which I shall advise you immediately, as I can get further information of that important change, which, if congress thinks proper to improve, there is the greatest probability of getting peace with that regency on moderate terms."

Extract of a letter from Edenton, in North-Carolina, January 22, 1788.

"Our state on all occasions has shewn the utmost attention to the settlers in the Western Country. They have lately caused a road to be cut at the public expence, from the borders of the old settlement to Nashville on Cumberland river, and have ordered a guard for the protection of emigrants. The good effects of those measures will appear from the official notification of col. Robertson, which is annexed in his own words, viz.

"THE public are informed, that the new road from Campbell's station, at the lower end of Clinch mountain, to Nashville, was opened on the 25th of September (as advertised) and the guard attended at that time to escort such persons as were there ready to proceed to Nashville. That about sixty families appeared and went on, among whom was the widow and family of the late brigadier general Davidson, and the judge of the superior court for the counties of Davidson and Sumner, and that on the first day of October next the guard will attend at the same place for the same purpose. This road is much better, and nearer by 150 miles, than that by the way of Kentucky, the distance being only 182 miles from Campbell's station to Nashville.

JAMES ROBERTSON,
Lt. Col. Comm. Davidson county.

Fayetteville, November 22, 1788.

Captain Edmund Howes, of Boston, lately received the following intelligence, which he was requested to communicate to the public.

SIR,

YOU are desired to publish in the papers, that the schooner Nancy, said to be taken from Mr. Solomon Ashley, in a piratical manner, on the coast of Virginia, as mentioned in the papers the beginning of last month, is stopped, and the vessel and cargo (at least that part which has not been disposed of) is taken care of, and the men committed to gaol. The vessel and cargo answers the descriptions which have been given, except some matters relating to the cargo, which the men have sold.—The persons taken in the vessel, call their names James Brown and William Davis. The vessel is now in the old harbour of Chatham, in the county of Barnstable.

We, the subscribers, have examined the above mentioned men, and committed them as aforesaid.

JOSEPH DOANE,
JOSEPH SNOW.

N. B. The vessel and cargo are in the care of the said Joseph Doane, at Chatham.

Feb. 23. Letters received by the last Albany post communicate the happy and long expected account of the two houses having agreed to appoint senators to represent the state in congress; and that a committee was appointed for that purpose.

Extract of a letter from Pittsburgh, to a gentleman in this city, February 4, 1789.

"I am much in doubt whether the treaty will answer any good purpose, as the principal Indians have not attended, as it is said. The non-attendance of Brant, is suspected to have no good appearance. The bad weather has prevented the commissioners from coming up the river. A few days ago, about thirty miles from this place, a party of Indians robbed the contractors of a quantity of goods and provision on their way to Fort Franklin. It is also reported that some men have been killed on their way to Muskingum."

PITTSBURGH, *January* 31.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in this country, to his friend in Lancaster county.

"Hearing you had an intention to remove from Lancaster county, I would offer you my opinion respecting the new settlements that are at present forming on the Western waters, but we are such a strange medley of beings, that it is very rarely two of us are of the same opinion; however, be that as it may, I conceive your curiosity must be awakened, and shall therefore give you an account of them, which I think I am enabled to do with accuracy, having travelled through the greater part, and observing with great attention the qualities of the soil.—The Muskingum river and its dependencies, where the New-England people are about to establish their settlement, is a well watered country, but the lands have the same fault with those on the Monongahela river, being much broken. That tract of country, between the two Miami rivers, which judge Symmes is about to settle, is delightfully situated, the lands in general are as level as you would wish, and well watered, I think it is as well calculated for farming as any land in the United States. The Illinois and Wabash countries are, by far the handsomest I ever saw, but every thing considered, I would prefer the Kentucky and Cumberland settlements, to any I have yet seen on the Western waters; though perhaps I may be somewhat prejudiced in favour of them, as my interest is there, and indeed I don't know but it may be the case, for I have been often called upon to give my opinion which was the best country, the Miami, Kentucky, Wabash or Illinois, and found myself at a loss to determine.

"Land may be purchased in Kentucky from twenty to one hundred pounds per hundred acres, on Cumberland river from ten to fifty pounds per hundred acres, and on the Miamias at seven pounds ten shillings per hundred acres; the price of land at Illinois and Wabash I cannot tell, as no rights have yet been granted, but from a resolution of congress which I saw in a news-paper the other day, I think the next summer will be an excellent time to speculate on these lands."

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 16.

The board of commerce at Stockholm, having communicated to me his Swedish majesty's order, to discontinue the difference, which has been usual, in the imposts on goods, in Swedish and in foreign vessels, I have to give notice, that all neutral nations, in consequence of said ordinance, enjoy the same privileges in commercial concerns in Sweden, as the natives.

CHARLES HELLSTEDT,
Swedish Consul.

Extract of a letter from London, dated December 3.

"I hope you are not concerned in any of the voyages from your country to Asia; you may rest assured that very pointed orders have been sent by the board of control to the different presidencies, to prevent the American ships from trading at the settlements belonging to the British East-India Company."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Marietta, near the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum rivers, to his correspondent in Newport, Rhode-Island, dated 14th December, 1788.

"This place, in good weather, is delightful indeed. How can it be otherwise, situated at the confluence of such grand and beautiful rivers, in a mild and prolific climate, and blessed with a soil capable of such variety of productions.—The ancient remains, of which you have heard so much, are truly astonishing—when I first entered the forest where they are situated, I felt emotions similar to those on first walking the rounds of Westminster-Abbey—where kings, philosophers and heroes rest: I seemed to be treading on sacred ground, and a peculiar kind of awe was excited in contemplating works erected so many ages ago, over which such lofty trees now wave their majestic heads. Mr. Webster's conjectures respecting them are generally exploded, and they are supposed, not without reason, to be much more ancient than he makes them.—For what purpose the great mound was erected is uncertain, whether as an altar, or place of religious ceremony, or else a tower, it being surrounded by a circular ditch or wall of earth.—By what people, capable of such regular works, this excellent region has been heretofore inhabited, is as uncertain—perhaps by a colony of Mexicans.

"Yesterday near 200 of our tawny brethren arrived at Fort Harmar, to hold a treaty with the governor, &c. They are of various tribes,—Senecas, Chippewas, Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanese, Tattawas, Pottawatamas, &c. &c. They proceeded down the banks of Muskingum (many on horseback) and as they approached the garrison with the American flag unplayed, fired their rifles up into the air. The salute was returned from the garrison by a constant fire of cannon and musketry, much resembling a real action, and caused the old officers at Campus Martius to stand on tip-toe at the sound.—After being escorted into the garrison, with music playing, &c. some speeches were made by the chiefs, expressing, in pathetic terms, the high sense they entertained of the cordial reception.—In short, there is every omen of a happy issue to the business: for a report has gone forth among the tribes, as far as Detroit, &c. that we are quite a different kind of people from any they have been accustomed to deal with.

"The friendly and steady conduct of the settlers here towards the Indians, has secured them their opinion and regard—Nor let me pass in silence the kind offices of the benevolent J. Heckenwalder, a Moravian missionary whose influence among the Delawares is very great—I have the pleasure of an acquaintance with this worthy character, who is held in such high esteem by all who know his virtues.

"There were some men here last week from Virginia, who came to reconnoitre the ground, with a view of laying out a road, direct as may be from Alexandria to the Ohio;—and they find it will be the best to have it come out opposite the Muskingum. A sum is already voted for the above purpose, more than sufficient, in the opinion of those men to make a good road—the practicability far exceeding their expectations. This, when effected, will undoubtedly prove a great advantage to this settlement—the distance being but a little more than 300 miles to Alexandria, and much shorter to the navigable waters of Patowmack."

WILMINGTON, *February* 21.

In Chester county, near Birmingham meeting-house, is now living, Mrs. Mary Newlin, born near the same place, who completed her hundredth year the 10th inst. She rose that morning, eat a piece of bread and butter, (which has been her custom these many years) made her bed, put her room in order, sat down to her wheel, and spun four cuts of tow yarn that day. Her faculties appear unimpaired, her hearing and sight as good as many at 60 years old. The day that she was 100, her daughter, with whom she now lives, was precisely 76 years of age—They have never lived one year separate.

GEORGE-TOWN, *February* 19.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Fayetteville, (N. C.) to his friend in Frederick-town, dated January 1, 1789.

"The commonwealth of Franklin is no more.—Tipton with his party, in the absence of governor Sevier, surprised the metropolis and carried off all the public offices, records, &c.—By a number of commissions, found amongst those papers, it appears, that most of the officers under Sevier's administration resigned their trust, previous to this fatal catastrophe taking place; whether this will restore peace and good order, on the western side of the mountains, is yet doubtful. Sevier with a corps of 500 riflemen, has taken up his winter quarters in the heart of the Cherokee nation; after burning, killing and destroying, all that came in his way.—Unmindful and unacquainted with the great revolutions that took place at home; his excellency, like Charles the XIIth, king of Sweden, is fond of foreign conquest, while victory crowns his arms in distant parts, he loses his own country, and very probable his life at last in defence of it. Our assembly is now sitting, and a bill has been brought in the house for calling a new convention; its fate is yet unknown."

The following economical law, of the new state of Franklin, found amongst the public papers, serves as a pattern to those states, whose civil lists have become a burden to its inhabitants.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, STATE of FRANKLIN, October 15, 1788.

WHEREAS the collecting of taxes in specie, for the want of a circulating medium, has become very oppressive to the good people of this commonwealth: And whereas, it is the duty of the legislature to hear at all times the prayers of their constituents, and apply as speedy a remedy as lays in their power; Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Franklin, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that from the first day of January anno domini 1789, the salaries of the civil officers of this commonwealth be as follow, to wit:

His excellency the governor per annum 1000 deer skins; his honour the chief justice 500 ditto ditto; the

attorney-general 500 ditto ditto; secretary to his excellency the governor 500 racoon ditto; the treasurer of the state 450 otter ditto; each county clerk 300 beaver ditto; clerk of the house of commons 200 racoon ditto; members of assembly per diem 3 ditto ditto; justices fee for signing a warrant 4 muskrat ditto; to the constable for serving a warrant 1 mink ditto. Enacted into a law, this 15th day of october, 1788, under the great seal of the state; witness his excellency John Sevier, governor, captain-general, commander in chief and admiral in and over said state.

Attest. ELISHA TRIPLET, C. H. A.

Extract of a letter from Louisville (Falls of Ohio) to the Editor hereof, dated January 16, 1789.

"Our friend general W——k——n has fitted out a small fleet, for a second expedition to New-Orleans; it consists of 25 large boats, some of which carry three pounders, and all of them swivels, manned by 150 hands, brave and well armed, to fight their way down the Ohio and Mississippi into the Gulph of Mexico.

"This is the first armada that ever floated on the Western waters,——and, I assure you, the sight of this little squadron, under the Kentucky colours, opens a field of contemplation—what this country may expect from commerce at a future day.

"The cargoes consist chiefly of tobacco, flour, and provision of all kinds,—some of which has been packed up in warehouses these three or four years past; and where it certainly would have remained had not the general, through his indefatigable enterprise and genius, opened the too long barricaded gates.

"He has been very unjustly censured, by the inconsiderate part of mankind, for having monopolized the Spanish trade; but the more expanded mind acknowledges, that to his penetrating genius, Kentucky stands indebted, for having procured its citizens a market, from which the jealousy of our neighbours excluded us these many years past.

"Mr. B——n, our late negotiator, and a Spanish gentleman, son-in-law to the governor of Louisiana, are to accompany the general on this commercial (or as some will have it, political) expedition. Our politicians seem silently contemplating on the conduct of the Atlantic states, and wait to hear the fate of Kentucky pronounced by your new congress.

"A Mr. Marter, who was sent by a crowned head from Europe, to gather knowledge in the science of botany—has made the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi the object of his mission all last summer; his collection, which consist of natural, animal, and vegetable curiosities, are very considerable, and as he informs are very valuable, for European museums and cabinets. He sets out in a few days from here for Kaskaskies, on the Mississippi, from whence, in company with a French jesuit, he undertakes to travel by land to California on the Pacific Ocean, a tour of near 2000 miles through a country inhabited by unknown savages and wild beasts, and never before traversed by a European—except the attempt made by captain Curver, who after travelling 1500 miles, in search of the Pacific Ocean, returned without success. From California, (if our adventurer arrives) he is to proceed to Old Mexico, through Peru to Acapulca, where he is to take his passage in one of the Manilla silver ships for the East-Indies—from whence he is to return home by land through China, Arabia, Tartary, &c. to his native shore. As this gentleman appears well qualified for this extraordinary expedition, I hope he will succeed in his undertaking, and furnish us one day or another with the memoirs of his journey."

Annapolis, *March 5.*

MEMBERS OF THE NEW CONGRESS.

SENATORS.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—His excellency John Langdon and the honourable Paine Wingate, Esquires.

MASSACHUSETTS—Honourable Caleb Strong and Tristram Dalton, Esquires.

CONNECTICUT—Honourable William S. Johnson and Oliver Ellsworth, Esquires.

NEW-YORK—Have not agreed upon the mode for choosing their senators.

NEW-JERSEY—Honourable William Pattison and Jonathan Elmer, Esquires.

PENNSYLVANIA—Honourable Robert Morris and William M'Clay, Esquires.

DELAWARE—Honourable George Read and Richard Basset, Esquires.

MARYLAND—Honourable Charles Carroll and John Henry, Esquires.

VIRGINIA—Honourable Richard Henry Lee and William Grayson, Esquires.

SOUTH-CAROLINA—Honourable Pierce Butler and Ralph Izard, Esquires.

REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE——Honourable Samuel Livermore, Benjamin West and Nicholas Gillman, Esquiers.

MASSACHUSETTS——Honourable Fisher Ames, George Patridge, George Thacher and George Leonard, Esquires.——Four more are yet to be chosen.

CONNECTICUT—Honourable Jonathan Sturges, Roger Sherman, Benjamin Huntington, Jonathan Trumbull and Jeremiah Wadsworth, Esquires.

PENNSYLVANIA—Honourable Frederick Augustus Muhlenburgh, Henry Wynkoop, Thomas Hartley, George Clymer, Thomas Fitzsimons, Peter Muhlenburgh, Daniel Heester and Thomas Scott, Esquires.

MARYLAND—Joshua Seney, Daniel Carroll, Benjamin Contee, George Gale, William Smith and Michael J. Stone, Esquires.

SOUTH-CAROLINA—General Sumpter, judge Burke, Dr. Tucker, D. Huger and William Smith, Esquires.

A total abolition of the *vessel of inquisition* in Spain, (which, according to letters from Madrid, is now positively in agitation, and a plan forming for a more rational mode of trying ecclesiastical delinquents) is among the acts of reformation likely to take place in this enlightend age.

RECEIPTS for the BITE of a MAD DOG, which have been used upwards of thirty years, without ever failing in one instance.

TAKE 6 oz. of rue, picked clean and bruised in a mortar, 4 oz. of mithridate or Venice treacle, 4 spoonfuls of tin or pewter scraped, raspen or filed, boil them in 2 quarts of ale, one hour, over a gentle fire, in a close pan covered, then strain it; give the decoction three mornings, fasting successively, to a man 8 or 9 spoonfuls warm; to a beast give it cold—3 or 4 spoonfuls to a dog, hog or sheep.

Or, the following.

TAKE the youngest roots of the elder-tree, strip off the out side bark, then take of the green and two handfuls, put in five pints of strong ale, let it simmer about fifteen minutes, strain off the liquor squeezing the rind dry; when cold bottle it, and drink half a pint warm, morning and evening, wash the part affected with the same liquor. The patient should be kept warm, and the medicine repeated every new and full moon two or three times. The same may be applied to cattle only in larger doses, a pint instead of half a pint.

The following method to prevent the grubs ascending fruit trees, to deposite their eggs, has been tried by a gentleman, two years, with success.

TAKE a strip of sheep's skin, about one inch wide, with the wool on it at full length; scrape the rough bark off the tree, and nail the skin around it, with the wool out; if it get matted in foul weather, comb it out. It may be taken off as soon as they are done running, and laid up for next year. This does not damage the tree, nor require the attendance that taring does.

Patowmack Company.

AT a meeting of the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the PATOWMACK COMPANY the 17th of February, 1789.

Agreeable to the acts of the assemblies of Virginia and Maryland, the said president and directors direct, that the proprietors advance and pay into the hands of the treasurer five per cent. on the shares held by them respectively, on or before the tenth day of April next.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
THOMAS JOHNSON,
THOMAS S. LEE,
GEORGE GILPIN,
JOHN FITZGERALD.

The President and Directors, at the time of their last call, flattered themselves that another would not be necessary, till they could compel delinquent subscribers to pay up. Legal proceedings have been carried on as far as the service of executions against many, but the money is not yet in the treasury. The President and Directors have therefore been obliged, with other efforts, to make another call, or to see their exertions by which the Shanandoah and Seneca Falls are already so far reduced as to have permitted the passage of a few loaded boats, produce no substantial benefit. It is now, however, happily ascertained that a few months labour more, in a favourable state of the river, will effect a safe and easy navigation through the Shanandoah and Seneca, and to the Great Falls. 1

Those who have not complied with the two last calls, are requested to do it immediately, or coercive measures will be pursued speedily Wallace & Muir

Annapolis, March 3, 1789.

RAN away from the subscriber, a bound apprentice, named JOSEPH DEALE, a youth aged nineteen years and six months, about five feet nine inches high, slender made, with light brown hair; he wears a short queue; had on when he went away, a drab coloured coat and breeches, buff coloured jacket, and is a hair-dresser by profession. Whoever apprehends and delivers the said apprentice to me shall receive a reasonable reward.

I forewarn all persons or masters of vessels from harbouring or employing the said apprentice, as they will be prosecuted as the law directs.

1X PAUL RICHARDS.

One Guinea Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the plantation of Mrs. ELIZABETH GARY, on the last of November, a bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, four or five years old, has a long tail, a mealy belly, and a scar on one of his fore feet. Whoever takes up the said horse and brings him to the owner, Leonard Gary, living near Pig Point, or to Leonard Selman, near the Governor's Bridge, shall receive the above reward. 10 7 76

Annapolis, January 22, 1789.

FINDING that no attention hath been paid to a circular letter, wrote by the subscriber, to those indebted to the late co-partnership of Steuart and Geddes, he finds himself under the disagreeable necessity, to call upon all those indebted to said co-partnership, in this public manner, to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is in possession of the books, to enable him to discharge the debts due from said co-partnership. Those who will not pay attention to this notice, may rest assured that suits will be commenced against them to next March court, without respect to persons. 7X DAVID GEDDES.

N. B. I want to purchase a quantity of BEES WAX. 2 D. G.

In COUNCIL, February 24, 1789.

WHEREAS, by a report made by the treasurer of the western shore to this board, it appears, that several of the county clerks have neglected to make regular returns of ordinary and marriage licences, licences to retailers of spirituous liquors, licences to sell liquor at horse races, and hawker's and pedler's licences granted, and of fines and forfeitures; forfeited recognizances, and amerciaments, accruing in their respective counties, and also that several of the sheriffs and other officers have neglected to make annual payment of the public money collected by them on the above-mentioned accounts, whereby the revenue of the state is greatly injured; notice is hereby given, that it is determined by this board to take effectual steps for compelling a compliance with the law in the before-mentioned respects, of which all persons concerned, as well on the eastern as the western shore, are desired to pay attention.

By order,

2 T. JOHNSON, jun. clk.

WILLIAM CATON,

Ladies and Gentlemens Hair-dresser,

ANNAPOLIS,

BEGS leave to inform his customers, that he still carries on the business of HAIR-DRESSING, and CUSHION and WIG-MAKING, in the newest fashions, and neatest manner.

As he is supplied with an assortment of the best perfumes, pomatums, powder and hair, and is determined to carry on his business with the greatest punctuality and dispatch, he hopes to merit the custom of those who please to honour him with their commands.

He returns his sincere and grateful thanks to his friends and customers, for the great encouragement he has received in the line of his profession, since his commencement, and hopes, by an unremitting attention to his business, to merit a continuance of their favours.

He has just received from Europe an elegant new fashioned CUSHION, called the SUPHRIZE, and a large assortment of HAIR of different lengths and colours.

Orders from any part of the state will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

N. B. High wages will be given for good journeymen to the above business. 4

Annapolis, February 18, 1789.

For SALE,

A PLANTATION, on the north side of Severn river, containing about 400 acres, under good fencing, bounding on the river Severn, about five miles distant from Annapolis, with a very good framed dwelling house, with brick ends and cellar, and very convenient out houses thereon, an orchard of excellent young fruit trees.

A description of the soil, wood, timber and situation, are thought unnecessary, as no person would purchase who would not examine the premises. This property will be sold for any state or continental securities, good assigned bonds, or six years credit on bond with security, upon the regular payment of interest at five per cent. per annum. Apply to

3 JAMES RINGGOLD.

Anne-Arundel county, February 24, 1789.

To RENT.

THE subscriber still has unoccupied four or five small TENEMENTS, within four miles of Annapolis, on South river, contiguous to fine springs, well wooded, &c. which he will rent very reasonable; to be paid for in cash, or merchantable transfer tobacco.

2 THOMAS RUTLAND.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

Price One Dollar,

THE

LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

PASSED AT

NOVEMBER SESSION,

Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Eight.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to Anne-Arundel county court for a commission to ascertain and mark the boundaries of a tract of land called ROBIN HOOD'S FOREST, and where the lines formerly run, agreeable to a late act of assembly. 2 JEREMIAH JONES.

Charles county, Port-Tobacco, February 15, 1789.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against me are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated, that they may be discharged.

2 WALTER MILLER.

ST. JOHN's COLLEGE.

THE visitors and governors of St. John's College having, on the 10th of May, 1786, authorised Samuel Chase, Nicholas Carroll and Alexander Contee Hanson, or any two of them, to appoint a perſon to collect the money, then or thereafter to be ſubſcribed: we, the ſaid Nicholas Carroll and Alexander Contee Hanſon, did accordingly, ſoon after, appoint Archibald Golder, of the city of Annapolis. Of this appointment the public was duly notified. The collector advertiſed times and places for his attendance in ſeveral counties. He attended agreeably to his notice, and moreover made perſonal application to many of the ſubſcribers. But, although the ſtipulated periods of payment have long ſince elapſed, not more than 1500l. out of 11,024l. have been paid.

We have this day renewed our agreement with the collector. Subſcribers who have not yet paid their firſt third, are requeſted, without delay, to pay the ſame, and ſuch further part, as they ſhall think proper, to the ſaid Archibald Golder, or to Benjamin Harwood, treaſurer. They will be called on, within a reaſonable time, to make the ſecond and third payments, the laſt of which was due on the 1ſt of June, 1787.—All legal methods of compulſion would be as diſagreeable to the viſitors as diſgraceful to ſubſcribers. But it is the indiſpenſable duty of truſtees to adopt ſuch modes of exacting payment, as ſhall be found neceſſary, or expedient.

The building of the college was projected, and begun on a plan, in ſome meaſure, proportioned to its nominal funds. For a conſiderable length of time, it has been ſuſpended, for want of money.—The gentlemen who ſubſcribed liberally, and paid with punctuality, had a right to expect, in the courſe of four years, that the work would be complete, and the ſeminary beginning to flouriſh. They cannot but remember the generous patriotic ardor, with which the inſtitution was commenced. They have ſuſtained an injury from all thoſe whoſe neglect or failure has retarded its progreſs; and, for their ſatisfaction, as well as for other purpoſes, a liſt of ſubſcribers names, with the ſums ſubſcribed, and the ſums paid, will probably be publiſhed as ſoon as conveniently may be, after the 12th day of May next.

At a meeting of the viſitors and governors, on the 5th of July, 1786, the ſecond Tueſdays in February, May, Auguſt and November, were appointed for their quarterly meetings. A ſufficient number hath not, ſince that period, been convened, although extraordinary meetings have been requeſted, by public advertiſement and perſonal ſolicitation. As the repeated diſappointments of thoſe who have repaired to Annapolis, at their own expence, for the ſole purpoſe of meeting the viſitors, may perhaps, without ſome particular notice, prevent their attendance, at the next regular ſtated meeting, we take the liberty of moſt earneſtly entreating every gentleman, who has accepted the truſt of a viſitor and governor of St. John's College, to attend on the ſecond Tueſday of May next. As the general court will be held on that day, we preſume no time more convenient can be mentioned.

It is perhaps proper to inform the public, that the number of viſitors cannot exceed twenty-four, that not leſs than nine can form the corporation; that it has never exceeded eleven; that by death it is reduced to ten; that not leſs than ſeven have authority to act; and that only two, at this time, reſide at Annapolis. It is almoſt needleſs to add, that matters of the greateſt importance await their conſideration. It is much to be wiſhed, that the number were completed or increaſed. Whether this object may not be attained, provided nine ſhall be convened, will be debated at their next meeting; and we hope that, if any gentleman be diſpoſed to reſign, he will at leaſt beſtow his endeavours, that the body may be firſt enabled to ſupply his place.

NICHOLAS CARROLL,
ALEXANDER CONTEE HANSON.

Annapolis, February 9, 1789. 3

To be SOLD, on Friday the 20th of March next, in Bladenſburgh,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and ſundry NEGROES, part of the eſtate of Suſannah Thorn, deceaſed. All thoſe who have claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in legally proved. The legatees of the deceaſed James Thorn, and the heirs of Suſannah Thorn, are deſired to meet on the above day, at Bladenſburgh.

3X ROBERT WADE, Adminiſtrator.

Kent county, January 5, 1789.

TAKEN up in the ice, by the ſubſcriber, between Swan-Point and Eaſtern-Neck Iſland, a BATTEAU, 18 feet long, 4 feet one inch wide, has three row-locks, one thwart, a chain in the bow, about three feet long, two cypreſs oars, ten feet ſix inches long. She is now ſecured on the bay ſide, near Rock-Hall. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

3X JAMES EAGLE.

Frederick county, February 3, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers will apply to Frederick county March court next, for a commiſſion, under the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, as well to fix, mark and bound, the tract of land called CARROLLSBURG, as our particular parts thereof.

JAMES YOUNG,
4X CHARLES ROBINSON,
SAMUEL CLELAND,
WILLIAM BROWN, ſen.
ROBERT BROWN,
WILLIAM BROWN, jun.

Annapolis, April 19, 1788.

THE ſubſcribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements; in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. JOHN WATKINS, to call upon thoſe who have accounts with them, for the ſame, whoſe receipt ſhall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; thoſe who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a perſon at their late ſtore on the Dock, or at the treaſury-office, ready to receive.

40 THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's quarter in Loudon county, early in laſt month, a negro man named GEORGE, he is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, his noſtrils are remarkably wide, he ſometimes complains of a wart on the bottom of one of his feet, which makes him a little lame; he is a likely ſenſible fellow: He had on a green jacket and overalls, oſnabrig ſhirt, an old hat, ſhoes and ſtockings, and took with him a Dutch blanket, a blue broad cloth coat and breeches, a blue jacket without ſleeves, and ſundry other cloaths—He has been ſeen near this town ſince he ran away. Whoever will apprehend the aforeſaid negro, and deliver him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecure him in any gaol, ſo that he may be got again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if taken out of this ſtate and brought home, all charges paid.

PHILIP R. FENDALL

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1788. 14

To be LET for a term of years, on good ſecurity,

A MOST valuable and beautiful FARM, ſituate on the north ſide of Severn river, about ſix miles from Annapolis, with a parcel of choice SLAVES, STOCK and plantation UTENSILS.

Alſo a large commodious HOUSE and GARDEN, pleaſantly ſituated, with a quantity of LAND within two miles of Annapolis.

Any perſon inclinable to leaſe either of the above farms may be informed of the terms by applying to Dr. WILLIAM MURRAY, in Annapolis, or Mr. PHILIP ROGERS, in Baltimore. 10

Nottingham, November 20, 1788.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

SOME valuable LAND, lying in the Fork of Patuxent river, they are two tracts, called DUVALL's RANGE and OVEN-WOOD THICKSETT, adjoining, containing about ſix hundred acres, more or leſs; part of the land is cleared, with dwelling houſes, tobacco houſe and other houſes, a good apple orchard; ſeveral acres of fine meadow land cleared and ſowed, and much more that may be reclaimed; there is great plenty of wood and timber, a never failing ſtream, and a good mill ſeat. It will be ſold at one, two and three years credit, and in parcels to ſuit the purchaſers. Bond and approved ſecurity muſt be given, and the intereſt paid annually. Any perſon who inclines to purchaſe may view the premiſes and apply to t.f

13 THOMAS CONTEE.

Annapolis, October 1, 1788.

OBSERVING a number of debtors to the ſtate, as well as other individuals, are often in want of ſome kind of certificates, and at a loſs where to get them on proper terms for their money, and the holders of certificates when in want of caſh for them, are likewiſe at a loſs for a market, for want of ſome particular place to apply, where they could be on a certainty of getting an exchange on reaſonable terms.

The ſubſcriber being well acquainted with the different kind of certificates and their paſſing value, has induced him to offer his ſervice to provide, and inform thoſe that do or may want, that by lodging the needful he will ſupply them with certificates, or caſh, at a ſhort notice, on reaſonable terms, on paying a moderate commiſſion. There being a number, who have payments to make in certificates to the treaſury, that live at a conſiderable diſtance, many of whom wiſh to make payments as they provide money for that purpoſe, are prevented for want of the certificates, and not being convenient to ride 50 or 100 miles to get them and make a ſmall payment; thoſe who are thus ſituated that wiſh to be provided with certificates, and have them placed to their credit, by forwarding the money at any time may depend on being furniſhed with certificates, and payment made to their orders, on as good terms as if they were preſent, by their

22 Humble ſervant,
JAMES WILLIAMS.

St. Mary's county, February 9, 1789.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a negro GIRL, fifteen or ſixteen years old, named BETTY, ſhe ſays ſhe is the property of JOHN RADCLIFF, of Charles county; her dreſs cannot be deſcribed as ſhe is all in rags. Alſo negro NED, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, is very black, has on an old white broad cloth coat and waiſtcoat, blue cloth breeches, negro ſhoes and ſtockings; he ſays he is the property of THOMAS DRANE, of Montgomery county, about fourteen or fifteen miles above Georgetown. Their maſters are deſired to take them away and pay charges to 2 PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE ſubſcriber, of Prince-George's county, in the month of October, 1787, had a tobacco-houſe, full of tobacco, conſumed by fire in the night; and on the night of the 28th of Auguſt laſt, he had ſeven ſtacks of wheat and rye deſtroyed in the ſame manner, and an attempt at the ſame time was made to burn a new and valuable tobacco-houſe with three hogſheads of packed tobacco, a quantity of plantation utenſils, and a variety of other valuable property, therein. On the night preceding the evening when the aforeſaid tobacco-houſe was burnt, Notley Young, Eſquire, for whom the ſubſcriber is manager, loſt a tobacco-houſe by fire. The ſubſcriber is fully convinced that theſe misfortunes were not occaſioned by accident, but that ſome depraved and hardened wretch has ſecretly and wilfully attempted his ruin by the commiſſion of thoſe enormities. The above reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS is hereby offered to any perſon who will apprehend and ſecure the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crimes above mentioned, ſo that they be brought to condign puniſhment.

October 20, 1788. 19 NATHAN SOPER.

To be LEASED,

SEVERAL LOTS of GROUND in this city, on the Church circle, and the ſtreets called Tabernacle-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. James Ringgold's, and Lawyer's-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. John Callahan's. The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber.

5 JAMES STEUART.

January 9, 1789.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcribers intend to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, for an excluſive privilege of running STAGES on the eaſtern ſhore of Maryland.

ROBERT HODGSON,
5 GERSHOM JOHNSON.

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by Subſcription,

BY

ISAAC COLLINS,

IN TRENTON,

THE

HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING

The OLD and NEW TESTAMENT;

WITH THE

Apocrypha and Marginal Notes.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, Quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted page for page with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An index will be added; and alſo the Scripture meaſures, weights and coins.

II. The price to ſubſcribers, for the volume, well bound, four Spaniſh dollars; one dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to preſs as ſoon as three thouſand copies ſhall be ſubſcribed for, and to be finiſhed without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of reſpectable characters, to offer the above propoſals to the public, under a conviction that a handſome American edition of the Bible, in Quarto, will, at this time, be both ſeaſonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This conſideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to ſubſcribe, and of courſe promote the more frequent reading of this moſt invaluable book in private families. He therefore wiſhes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample ſatisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatneſs.

Subſcriptions will be received by Hugh Gaine and Edmund Prior, New-York; by Joſeph Crukſhank and William Young, Philadelphia; by Townſend and Paxton, Baltimore; and by the editor in Trenton.

It is requeſted, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of Chriſtians in the United States, who may feel diſpoſed to promote this undertaking, will, as early as may be, grant their aſſiſtance in procuring ſubſcriptions--and that the ſeveral printers of news-papers in the union will be pleaſed to inſert the above propoſals in their papers.

10

To all whom it may concern.

☞ Mr. Iſaac Collins has, for many years laſt paſt, been, and ſtill is, printer to the ſtate of New-Jerſey. Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to ſee his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctneſs of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to buſineſs.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Trenton, 11th September, 1788.

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED by FREDERICK and
SAMUEL GREEN.